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MILITARY ORDERS.

OFFICIAL BEADQUARTERS-187 DISTRICT, DEPART TINGUADO LA Joly H b. 1822.)
GREETA Orders No. 7.
The CO SCRIPTS in the parishes of East and
West Palelana and East Batton Rouge, will amon without delay at O'ive Beaseb, n-ar Clinton, and in to Col. Preston Pone, commanding camp of in The conseripts in the parisher of St. Helenk and

. The Commanding General is secred that many to come under the providence of the conscitt law to not had the opportunity of compliance with its purpose and now that cumps of instruction are existly dedicated under competent commanders, by will repair to them at once and place themselves the front ranks of their crunity's calenders.

V. H. however, from unforces of repair of the arti-. If, however, from unformen electricitances, the ex-V. It however, from informer disconstances, the ex-architancy speciacies should nessent fight to the ey-of the world, that citizen stidiers of Louisiana fail to ally voluntarily to the Catena of their libertles and telles, commanders of trops, proved marchals of unishes officers of the militia, cwil magnifests and to the sivil officers are subsided to take prompt and facilies measures to exhibit deliberate to take prompt and feetive measures to enable delinquests to reach the

By command of Brig. Gon. Phostry.
L. D. SAMDIDGE, C. S. A.,
1925 Eswiw A. A. and Inspector General

NOTICE! HEADQUARTERS SD DISTRICT, ? VICKEDERS, July 18, 1862.)
OTHER is beneby given to all percent with are st
just to the action of the Conscript Act, that the s valuateer without writing to be enrolled unde faw, will be allowed to select their own compan-i regiment, from their State from an ing the severa us of this Briggils, composed of the following reg

lest Regiment Louisians Arellery-Colonel C. A. oth Stateslion Loui tana Ar illery Lieux Colone Regiment Louisiana Volunteers-Colonel B th Regiment Louistana Volunteers-Col. wenty-sixth Regiment Louisians Volunteers-Cot

wenty-seventh Regiment Louisiann Volunteerswith Regiment Louisiana Volunteers-Co eixth Battalion Mississippl Volunteers-L'ent. Col Company of Sappers and Miners-Capt D. Wintler By command of Brig. Gen. M. L. SMITH.

IOFFICIAL. A Petition from the Citizens of Sain

[Copy.] "To General Ruggies,

Commanding: **/Tull improject, driven or residents of Saliti Tammany Parish La , respectfully beg leave to represent the following facts: monity it not an auricultural one, but he We are aware that in time of war there should be

to the boundary will be the property of the state of ton has a ready a sent made in favor of our citizens to be has a ready a sent made in favor of our citizens to her Our once we sent of furnaling them will bur Our once we sent of furnaling them will be as by the a manuacon of a finited traffic anch a percentage existing, we obtain a presenting of life, in the wood inmber, sto, which are more rabbish on or hand. The Spathern Confederacy evidently gains h such an exhauge. Again, we would call to your min denseal, the fest that its moster stora of asia, medicine and other stores formula armies have desse through the integrity and unlinebias loyally.

"M. B. Hand, L. M. Hand, James Dencan, Hen Meisser, E. G. Barnita, M. Kroper, Riland, Whi en, Claims, M. Hosa, H. Stemer, J. K. Smith, James Husman, Gawage Rabber, T. H. Gold, T. M. Har The Gilsepie, N. Argustin, J. H. Badstock, Williams, H. Jones, Aug. St. ed. S. B. Stapies, E. M. nir, J. H. Thompson, W. Berkett, Thou, Secretk, S. e. Martine Lebeuf. J. M. Galains, A. L. A. Bah

Fortily the above to be a true copy.

L. D. SANDIDGE C. S. A. A. A. A. and Icapuette General Prest District PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S)

TANGULARING PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE.

TANGULARDA July 11th 1862.

To Moses, M. R. Hand, The tribipps and where, chities of the Ferish of St. Tanances
GENERALIZED. Tour petrice, asking permission to open trade with the expuries of your exentry, who now compy New Orleans and Baton Rouge, the recurred and position capitals of your State, has been received by General Rougles, and I am directed by him to coply in deng so I beg leave to call your attention to General sector No. 2 from these Headquarters and to paragraph. eder No. 2 from these Headquarters and to paragraph at of General Order No. 9, from Department Read markers prohibiting all intercourse and trains with the manage or persons within his lines, and announcing the pourly of death against those who surges in it. Copie of these are herewith incleased for your information.
These orders have been called for by the stern necessit we of the times, and it is believed have met the al then established and universally secondized.

Even in your enamenation, while asking to be exfor the want of medicines which could not be ob-

THE PROBLEM OF THE AGE. .Va. 1 .- The Subject Proportioled.

The writer of this srticle-intended as the reliminary of a series, which will gradually evelope his thought of "the problem of the ga"-is induced to bring his views before the public, in the hope that they may attract to the heme, as a thesis, the attention of abler and acuter minds; of men of industry and leisure, all the convincing arguments of truth, to the Lee Talioniz-the law or retaliation: perfect conviction of the entire civilized world. The problem of this age, as the writer believes, is the permanent adjustment and position of the Hon, George W. Handelph, Secretary of War: Daily Rates of Advertising, different races of man on the earth, the naces. Say: I respectfully desire to know from you, six such spikes out of white oak sills a much one square of ten Bues or here, one insertion .. \$1,00 | sary acquiescence therein of all civilized nations,

traces in their relative fitting spheres." But, the group will assemble without dalay at Tangipaho, or humanity under one—and, after considering aport is Limit Col. San Bord commanding.

the innumerable schemes presented for the interesting and of the innumerable schemes presented for the interesting and attended to the innumerable schemes presented for the innumerable schemes presented for the innumerable schemes. Livington will atsemble without de my at Pourha | provement of the social condition, laid down the following propositions :

Reformers may be divided into four classes, 1. The religious reference, who looks to spirit unl infinences entirely for man's political and

2. The socialist, who fixes his hopes upon an utire re-organization of industry, and the emanespation of the cardinal passions. 3. The agrarian, who requires a forced periodical equalization of the landed property of the country among all its inhabitants. 4. The political reformer, who relies upon the qualization of the duties and rights of all, by the operation of laws which shall secure every man as much freedom as may comport with the enjoyment of an equal freedom by all

The essayist remarks that "all the various rdars, seets and schools of American mellorists may be included under one or another of these are established, and we ought, perhaps, to add, tect them in the exercise of those rights, which, ther, to expose the emailness of their number, fertile onthusiasm.

The object of the ossayist is to impress on others his " confidence in the officacy of political agencies to achieve that final result which all reformers in common desire."

He lays down, -as generally conceded: That the purpose of civil society is to promote the hap- Hon. John B. Clarke, C. S. Senate: piness of all its members : that that happiness can piness, and prove that the social state in which they occur has so far failed of its purpose.

extent a large proportion of its members from Tammany Parish, to be Allowed to piness; that they are compelled to stringgle with become a terror to their friends and contemption now believed to be well protected. The telawhole lives; that by the burden of supporting their existence, they are, substantially, excluded from all participation in the more elavated and elevating enjoyments of which our nature is sucbe presumed to have any ideal life; that they that their minds are engressed by day and night

-ru season and out of season-in devising ways and means of satisfying the long procession of the appetites, as they approach, day after day, unquestionably a right to take arms in their to enforce their uncompromising demands; that own defense, and if captured and confined by in this incessant search after the means of living, the enemy under such direcumstances, they are they have been forced to forget the ends of life. they have been forced to forget the ends of life. to all the protection which that government can Reasoning from the premises thus hald down, afford, and among the measures to which it may ha exclaims, "How then is it possible for them be needed to resort, is that of the lex talionis. to experience the emotions which spring from a We shall deplote the necessity of retaliation, pure taste and from elevated sentiments! The as adding greatly to the miseries of the war, inexorable constraints of their position must cut without advaucing its objects, and, therefore, we than off, to a great degree, from all this range shall act with great circumspection, and only of pleasures; and their sesthetic susceptibilities, upon facts clearly ascertained; but if it is our out which all the purest and most precious enoyments of our nature spring, must die out of usages of civilized warfare, we cannot hesitate

hem. To prevent the continuance of this state to resort to it when the proper time arrives. of things is the true office of the social reformer; for to secure the opposite is the great purpose of

The purpose of these articles is to take issue with the fourth proposition as elucidated by the remarks which follow it above, and to undertake to show that its whole theory is upon an ilea, that the All-wise in forming different races | day night last. From such observations as could be made on this side of the river, coupled | to capture a gentleman who has been closely of men with different mental, moral and physi- with the fact that repeated explosions, of guns identified with its interests from the first mocal structures, ranging to an almost unlimited or kegs of powder, were distinctly heard, the ment of its existence; but they were either too extent in their susceptibilities and capacities, has gunboats has been destroyed. The reflection boldly and impudently begun, and the result of the light illuminated the south bank of the and improve the Creator's work by making all river for several miles, and small objects were men equal. As opposed to this theory of puritanical blasphemy we propound, that God in next flag of trues will three additional light on Yankee cavaly engaged in this work were not creating different races of men designed each to fiff its particular sphere of duties, and endowed them with expecities, susceptibilities and physieal conformation accordingly. In looking over the animal creation we see

that God created different races of animals, with different susceptibilities—some keen, and quivering to the alightest touch, some dull and other lot of Yankee wounded were sent off yes esonty. Arthor or the penalties they ansource. They star pre-large to the alightest touch, some dull and other lot of ranker wounded were sent on year than declared and other lot of ranker wounded were sent on year than declared and other lot of ranker wounded were sent on year than declared and other lot of ranker wounded were sent on year than declared and other lot of ranker wounded were sent on year than the penalties they are successful. We notice, too, that He has permitted that they are successful to the alightest touch, some dull and other lot of ranker wounded were sent on year than the penalties they are successful to the alightest touch, some dull and other lot of ranker wounded were sent on year than the penalties they are successful to the alightest touch, some dull and other lot of ranker wounded were sent on year than the penalties are the penalties and the penalties are the penalties and the penalties are the penalties different races of men-as the Caucasian or who are the desperately wounded, will, doubtount from their provisions, you recognize their justee | European, the Mongol or Asiatic, the Indian less, find their release in a few days from a power or American, the negro or African—varying in their physical formation of body, limbs and their physical formation of body, limbs and far has been upward of fifty per cent. This is eld be no trade between beliggerants." But you or American, the negro or African-varying in higher than the Confederate authorities. head; of color, skin and hair; of tissue of bones accounted for by the fact that, neglected by their and muscle, and in other minor matters not nec- own surgeons, they lay on the battle-field sevessary to revert to. History and philes. eral days before any attention could be paid to their children from the gravifica, but have cheerfully conducted the tails of the march, the children from the gravification and the partition of the march the forth to encounter the tails of the march, the comp, and the partition of the march their moral and spiritual natures, and good by amputation and other surgical operations. discussed the camp, and good by amputation and other surgical opera-limited of them have fallen by the waylide—thou different moral and spiritual natures, and good by amputation and other surgical opera-sects have lineared and ted in the hospitate many of different grades even of physical suscepthem for the want of medicines which could not be ob-tained; and shows and more have partialed on the field of battle. But their thinned and was of ranks have of battle. But their thinned and was of ranks have been filled by others, easyrry pressing forward to take the policy of the rankest cast, and that he of battle. But their tallant, and to first y present forward to take too filled by others, early present forward to take too filled by others, early present forward to take too filled by others, early present forward to take too filled by others, early present forward to take too filled by others, early present forward to take too filled by others, early present forward to take too filled by others, early present forward to take too filled by others, early present forward to take too filled by others, early present forward to take to fill a community of the faculties have ceased to operate the faculties have ceased to operate the faculties have ceased to operate the faculties have not known the faculties have ceased to operate the faculties have not known the faculties have are y been all us in the respect every class of somety and port in the subject of the respect every class of somety and somety and something the first in the respect every class of something and port in grosser in a greatest or less extent, been subjected to hard subject and port in the first in the limit has come, which to their lasting hour be it in the first in the limit has come, which is in the failure, as we have portion of this wide-successfully borns. And they can be subjected and the property class of the failure, as we have been first and the first in the failure, as we have portion of this wide-successfully borns. One race He has placed above ing the General, commanding hopes and believes that some two dispersions of the failure, as we learn from the Union, was the presence of a gang of guerrillas at Richard station, about the form Naciville. They had

of he found wouting in courage and fornitude the of st, as of old He placed the Patriarchs, as thirty-five miles out from Nashville. They had ladies of Sparta, to cook provisions for his men you will not be found wanting in courage and formers the of ar, as of old He piaced the Fairnarchs, as the result of the parties of the purpose of seizing the parties of the purpose of seizing the problem of the purpose of seizing the problem of the purpose of seizing the problem of the purpose of seizing the purpose of other He placed as "hewers of wood and draw-eithens. Mere than two bunded milliour of dellars worth of produce is now held by the partialle planters of the Cooledcarts States, and so far from seeking to refer this, they send teach to be free, cointy search reflect to the entering and have been carried away by the false and with a self semificing devotion worthy of men who appears to be free, cointy search reflect to the entering and the United States may probative and search of the Cooledcart States and the United States may probative and search of the contest now going on between the Canfed that a committee would wait upon them and the contest now going on between the Canfed that a committee would wait upon this miscre-

From Beaver Dam. Partisan Sungers and Private Citizens Captured by the Enemy. From gentleman who came down on the Central cars yesterday evening we have received ross the Eldmond Whig I The following important correspondence has some further particulars of the Yankee foray on alten place between Sena or Clarke, of Miscouri, and the Secretary of War. The threats of the enemy and the proclamations of some of graph operator, had of the presence of the ene-

conduct in many cases toward private citizens, render it important that the country should moverfletally how these things are reparded.

A number of negroes from the neighborhood, CORRESPONDENCE.

sary acquiescence therein of all civilized nations, and the consequent progress and elevation of all civilized nations, and the consequent progress and elevation of all civilized nations.

The chief acts of the session may be organized in the several States of the Confederacy, are to be respected to give over the attempt.

Sup: 1 respectively deads to know from you, what has been made, that we can take in at the several states of the session may be complished. The chief acts of the session may be and their relative fitting solvers.

Specification First—In this, that the solvers. States. A Northern publicist, after viewing the which is now exacted for prisoners belonging which is now exacted for prisoners belonging to the government. The party sunt to arrest College of progress and reform," and analyzing the various projects put forward for the improvement and analyzing the various projects put forward for the improvement and analyzing to the coming of ment and amelieration of the race-classing all and will they not be regarded and treated as

> to enemy in a body, or singly, to invade his tempting bribe the negro refused. denicile, or to capture his person, or that of his wife, child, ward or servant, or to take from burg they benght quantities of articles without above the mouth of James river to Hog Island. him, against his will, any of his property; and, any other apparent object than to put counter if in making such resistance, whether armed or not, our citizens are captured by such an invadon his way to Richmond they bought twenty ing enemy as other prisoners of war, and will chickens, giving him in payment a twenty dol-not this government exert all its power, if neces. lar counterfeit note, and after they had passed not this government exert all its power, if neces. lar counterfeit note, and after they had passed say, to the end that its citizens are thus protected and treated?

This is a war waged against the sovereignty course yielding allegiance to the States and four or five miles from the deput they were purgovernment of their choice in which they reside; sued and overtaken by five gentlemen living in

Your early answer is respectfully requested. With great respect, JOHN B. CLARK.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, Bronnond, July 16, 1802.

Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the relouists of these gratifications is cause of unhap-subject to all the regulations adopted for its captured by our cavaly yesterday morning a little government, and entitled to the same protection | to the west of the railroad, and about ten miles as prisoners of war. Partisan rangers are in this side of Beaver Dam, where they had been ted, a consultation, at the instance of the Secre He admits that every society of which we no respect different from troops of the line, ex-have any knowledge deprives, to a considerable control of the Navy was held by a joint country came upon them they showed fight, quire stricter discipline than other troops to been killed and several others wounded. the enjoyment supposed necessary to their hap- make them efficient, and without discipline they The whole line of this road from Richmond is and taking the ship into York river, or, of run

pressions of one kind and another for their tection which the government will extend to Richmond Examiner. private citizens taken in hostile acts against the emy, it is not easy to lay down a general rule. War, as conducted by civilized nations, is usually a contest between the respective governments of the beligerents, and private individ or this privilege they are expected to take no part in hostilities unless called on by their gov-

vate citizens of Missouri should be oppressed and undirested by the public enemy, they have only means of compelling the observance of the

Very respectfully, your ob'dt serv't, GEO. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

FIRE NEAR BERK ELRY,-The Petersburg Exeress, of yesterday, learns that there was a large wea - Righmond Whig.

the North. But few remain now, and these few,

heir generals as to the treatment to be measured | my, a man walked into his criice, and, slapping nt to partisan rangers, and the cruelty of their a pistol on the table, begun to break up the tel-

y the administration. The explanation of the balonging to Col. Fontaine and others, were and of the requisite moral and scientific attain. Secretary of War answers this end. The enemy bounging about the depot. These the Yankees ments, who will alsborate and expand ft, with may as well take note of what he says of the set to work fearing up the railroad track; but, the negroes making such slow progress, they caused them and drove them off, and set to Bearswoons Robse. | themselves. Not being fixed for the business, merimone, July 15, 1862. | the nearest approach to a crowbar that they had themselves. Not being fixed for the business being a pickase, they found the extraction of

> The party sent to arrest Col. Fontaine were information within his reach, to what exten ightened off by the coming of the train before the draft of the said stonmer would be reduced The negroes at the depot told the Yankees

On their route from and back to Fredericks-

in the woods. We have previously mentioned that they made of the several States of the Confederacy, and basic to be off on hearing the whistle of the her up said James river, and there lightening from Richmond. When they had gotten her, when the necessity for so doing arose, and such a war has no parallel in the history of the neighborhood. The gentlemen were armed with shotguns, and, on coming up with the rem I respectfully request you to give me your of the Yankees, fired a volley and charged into ppinions on the several points in this letter in a them. One Yankee was killed and two others orm to be submitted to my constituents, to on- unhersed. Those on ahead thinking, no doubt, gitten them in regard to the extent of their that a large body of "rebels" was upon them. ghts and powers at viewed by this govern- continued their flight without once looking back, ad been thrown and returned to Beaver Dam.

mad houses filled in giving expression to this to an intelligent freeman, are dearer than life caught the two horses from which the Yankees We stated yesterday that the Central cars would not in future be run until the president received the assurance of the military authoriies that the road would be protected. At nine o'clock Monday night that assurance was sent to the superintendent, and accordingly the train was started at the usual hour vesterday morn ing. The train from the West arrived yesterday evening up to the schedule time, having run ovisional army of the Confederate States, engers and seven Yankee prisoners, who were gage of battle to the enemy's fleet in Hampte ployed offener on detached service. They re- and refused to surrender until one of them had disposition to be made of the ship-that the ac-

graph wire, broken by the Yankees was repaired | this he was over-ruled by the council, who advised ble in the eyes of the enemy.

With reference to your inquiry as to the proyesterday, and the line is now in working order.

The Vanhee Cavalry Foray.

Beaver Dam, where the Yankees made a raid a day or two since, is forty miles from Richmond for railroad purposes, and except as a way station on the Can ral route, Beaver Dam has heretofore possessed no special importance. Within a circle of a few miles, however, reside many persons of wealth and influence, and it was aphended that the enemy, had they come down any force, would not have departed without uiging their usual propensity for robbery and sillage; but so far as we have been able to ascertain, this apprehension has not been Mr. Duke, the telegraph operator at the June

tion, took a hand car on Sunday evening, and proceeded up as near as possible to Beaver Dan station, where he learned that the Yankees had taken their departure, after having dens as much injury to the railroad as possible during the brief period of their visit. They burned the depot, offices, water tank, and a large quantity of wood, and tore up the track in several places. The telegraph operator at the station, Mr. Smith, was captured, but we understand that he succeeded in making his escape. They manifested a strong desire to make a E isoner of Col. Fontaine, the president of the railroad, who tesides in the vicinity; but in this fire in the vicinity of Berkeley, where McCtel- they did not succeed. It was doubtless their be matter. By the way, the gunboat known as more than 150 strong, though there were probably Maralanza, which got aground in the Appo- more within reinforcing distance. Althour auttox some three weeks ago, and was burned | we have intelligence that the greater portion of by the enemy was a loss which has never been the enemy's troops have been withdrawn from permitted to find its way into the Northern pa- Fredericksburg, there is no doubt that they have pens. The wreck of the Maralanza is still to be parties scouring through the country below, and information communicated to them by a spy quite naturally led to this descent upon the railroad at Beaver Dam.

LATER-THE ROAD OPEN. No train was sent West from the Central depot yesterday, but a dispatch was received las vening from Col. Fontaine announcing that the enemy had left the neighborhood, and that the

A Second Edition of Butler. A letter from Knoxville to the Mobile News,

reason to believe that travel will not again be

interrupted.

GUERRILLAS ON THE NASHVILLE RAILROAD. with Haynan Butler. It appears that some two against him, which places him in the front rank

DESTRUCTION OF THE VIRGINIA. The Vankee Subversion of the Govern- mary arrests, the suspension of the habeas corpus Charges and Specifications of Charges Again

Captain Josiah Tatnall, of the Confedera States Navy. CHARGE L Culpable destruction of an armed steamer he Confederate States navy. Specification First,-In this, that the said Ca;

in Josiah Patnall, on the 11th day of May senteen hundred and sixty-two, culpably, a thout sufficient reason for so doing, did de ray, by fire, the Confederate steamer Virginia, Hampton Roads, near Norfolk, Virginia. ification Second .- In this, that the sai ptain Josiah Tatnall, on the said 11th day May, 1862, at Hampton Roads, near Norfolk lirginia, did culpably destroy the said steamer riginia, when with the draft to which she had been then and there, or might have been reduce she could have been carried up James river to a

before plunging, medias res. into the subject, it and protected by the government as such; and wood are the fitting spheres." But, parded as part of the army of the Confederacy, up and turn it over. In this, of course, they before plunging, medias res. into the subject, it and protected by the government as such; and protected by the government as such as a protected by the government as a protected b before plunging, medias res, into the subject, it may be wall to take a retrospective glance at some of the reforming vagaries of restless minds, as exhibited a few years back in the Baltel. For them the same treatment as prisoners of the government, and the depet building. The amount of whether, it may of said corps are captured in wood and the depet building. The amount of whether, it may of said corps are captured in wood and the depet building. The amount of the property consumed in the depet to the cord to lighten the said stramer Virginia, for building are strated in it at the time of their work strategies of flour and other stores bestored in it at the time. without first having ascertained from sources of by such lightening. Specification Second .- In this that the said Capt

such?

I consider that it is not only the right but the day of every loyal citizen in the Confederate them offered a negro a counterfelt Confederate them and there and before said them offered a negro a counterfelt Confederate them and there and before said time, neglected them. Singles, to resist, by all meanes in his power, them offered a negro a counterfelt Confederate then and there and before said time, neglected are to the death if necessary, the attempt of fifty dollar note to run off with them, which and failed to accertain, from sources within his reach, the fact that the said steamer, at said

CHARGE III .- IMPROVIDENT CONDUCT. Specification.-In this that the said Capt. Jo iah Tatnall, on or about the 11th day of May. ginis up James river, did then and there pr coed to lighten said steamer, instead of taking

The statement of the parties being thus it ossession of the court, the court was cleared for leliberation, and having maturely considered he evidence adduced, field as follows: That the first specification of the first charge s not proved.

That the second specification of the fire

harge is not proved. And that the accused is not guilty of the fire That the first specification of the second charge s not proved. That the second specification of the second

charge is not proved. And that the accused is not guilty of the sec-That the specification of the third charge i

And that the accused is not guilty of the third charge. The court do further find that the accused bad, Roads, and that the enemy had declined to take t up-that the day before Norfolk was evacuacused was in favor of passing Fortres; Monroe, that she should remain on this side of Fortress Monroe for the protection of Norfolk and Itie e proceeded to regulate hor movements-tha fier the evacuation of Norfolk, Westover, or James river, became the most suitable position for her to occupy—that while in the act of light-ening her for the purpose of taking her up to that point, the pilots for the first time declared their inability to take her up, even though her draft should be reduced to its minimum folk and the absolutement of our forts below Westever, both banks of the James river below that point were virtually given up to the enemy -that the ship being thus cut off from Norfolk and Richmond, was deprived of all outward sources of supply, save those of the most pre-

f provisions would not last for more than three veeks-that when lightened she was made vulerable to the attacks of the enemy, and that fter baving been lightened there were no avail ble means of bringing her down to her proper raft and fighting trim, and that she had but two emall boats, each capable of landing not more than fifteen or eighteen men at a time, even in tances under the influence of which the "Vir inia" found herself after the evacuation of No olk, it was, in the epinion of the court, only ecessary for the enemy to continue to refus pattle, as he had done since it was first offered by Captain Tatpall early in April, and thence orward to keep a strict watch about the "Vis inia," in order, when her provisions were ex-

ansted, to make her his prize and the crew his Bsing thus situated, the only alternative is to opinion of the court was to abandon and burn the ship, then and there, which, in th adgment of the court, was deliberately and wisely done by order of the accused. Wherefore, the court do award to the said Captain Josiah Tatnall an honorable acquittal

L. ROSSEAU, Captain FRANK BUCHANAN, Captain: J. N. HOLLINS, Captain. ROBERT G. ROBB Commander. M MASON, Commander, EBEN FARRAND, Commander, A. B. FARRAX, Commander. M. F. MAURY, Commander. GEORGE MINOR, Commander. WM. L. MAURY, Lientenant, R. B. PEGRAM. Lieutement.

ROBERT OULD, Judge Advocate. The court then adjourned until morning, L. ROSSEAU Captain and President.
Robert Outp., Judge Advocate.

Aliess at the North. WASHINGTON, July 22 - The following order cent the President was vesterday embodied it genral order from the adjutant-general United States army, and transmitted to the commanders of the different military departments:

fore remitted and annulled.

It is further directed that when anyorder shall be made affecting the personal liberty of an alien, reports of the same, and of the causes thereof, essential device and the second of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the War Department of State of the pathle made to the war department of State of the pathle made to the war department of State of the pathle made to the war department of State of the pathle made to the war department of State of the pathle made to the war department of State of the pathle made to the war department of State of the pathle made to the war department of State of the pathle made to the war department of State of the pathle made to the war department of State of the pathle made to the war department of State of the pathle made to the war department of State of the pathle made to the world. The pathle made to the war department of State of the pathle made to the war depa shall be made to the War Department for the

om the Courier des Etats Unis of July 21st] The legislative history of the world reckons among its pages few which equal in importance the session of the American Congress terminated at Washington the 17th day of July, 1862 Between that which the representatives of the United States had before them at the time of their assembling in December last, and that which they cave behind them at the moment of their sepation, there is a distance frightful to mes sure. This distance the members, the government and moved them from the point of departure or sparated them from the direct road. It is only at the present moment, when a definite halt has been made, that we can take in at a glanco The chief acts of the session may be divided

Political measures, other than those relating elavery-: Economical and financial measures. These three kinds of legislative facts, distinct

have been independent of each other in ordinary had: A duty on tea and coffee. A first issue of times, give to the situation of the country an a hundred and fifty millions of paper money. unfold themselves around us, all linked and in addition—that thirty-five millions will be chained together, measures the most opposite issued in notes of one, two, and three dollars in appearance have a common bearing, and according as they are good or bad, benefit or injure each other reciprocally. They no longer tax on manufactures. A tariff raised to almost timed to exercise a temporary influence and in a position to be reconsidered or modified some months hence. From the day they have been declines to receive in payment of duties. Lastly, signed, they take full effect and inflaence the at the last moment, the transformation of post- guns, they thought only of the comfort of their uture. This is a political precept which Con- age stamps into legal currency, equivalent to gallant champions. One lady received a ball gress should never have lost sight of for a sin- the creation of a fiduciary circulation descendglo moment, but which, on the contrary, has ing sufficiently low to replace copper money. cen spurned by it in the most contemptuous

blow to the tettering remains of the Republic the best, that could be found, which it was pretending to reconstruct. We do More foresight at the start, act accuse it of having done this designedly; I in concenling the real demands of the war until come himself again, will look back with surprise little more reflection would have suggested other quarters. The fire was extinguished, the whole mingled with horror upon the work to which he means of raising revenue. as lent his co-operation-carried away as it ere mechanically by the influence of party. But however severe may be these reggets, they are late and powerless. The evil is done, it will remain immense and irreparable.

All the measures which relate to slavery are so nany errors, and, what is more, useless errors, f it was believed, really, that in the one point the rime cause of secession was really to be found; there was any desire, or sincere hope, to put Union; if there was any wish to prove to the ceived this, characterizes, in the most startling corld and to the South itself that the constitusity was to avoid everything which could even have the appearance of affecting the Federal compact. Congress seems, on the contrary, to have had at heart regular the contrary. sompact. Congress seems, on the contrary, to have had at heart precisely the opposite. It decreed emancipation in the District of Columbia, of the moment, or under the spur of necessity and the formal exclusion of slavery from all the Territories now held, or to be held, by the Confederation. Neither of these measures was either necessary or opportune; neither of them had any practical bearing; their only effect was to give the South one cause of complaint the more. This, too, was aggravated by an almost childish trifling, in voting the diplomatical recreated to consider what are to be their results as a whole. The consequence is, that almost without knowing it, the conditions essential to the cut knowing it, the conditions essential to the more of the country have been completely uptarned, and the constitution tampered with in twenty different ways; they have opened the road to a formidable centralization; invested the ognition of the black republics of Hayti and road to a fermidable cantralization; invested the Liberis—a recognition which was known to be soon to sow the seeds of endless struggle be

he only one, it strikes us, which ought to be

iken when a revolution is to be quieted, it is inpossible to see in them anything else than a gratuitons insult to those who are to be won back. It is oil upon the fire, and nothing else. To have decreed a general act of abolition would have been insensate. Thanks to the President and to some clear sighted and moderate minds, this was not done. Those who urged this step bad, however, at least a philosophical idea to fatal as it would have proved in its consequeneas—this idea had its logic. What was saving the country, they were compromising he done had none. Congress has shown itself a had politician without showing itself a good philanthropist. Since the majority comprehended that it was impossible to strike at the root of slavery, they should have understood that the true course to follow was to leave it as it was, and to prove, by a complete forbearance, that the North is sincers when it asks the South to the following: return to the Union, with the assurance of finding there intact all the rights which it claims. lamentary conduct of the United States, while problem of slave labor was treated lightly with- North and educating them. It was thought 1 unsettled. This general may return them to anything.

pose of the question. aw intended to punish rebollion, and that which | Dutch Reformed. tates army, and transmitted to the commandts of the different military departments:

Representations having been made to the doing away with: it erects the political scaffold, resident by the ministers of various foreign and borrows from the Austrian Code the prin- want to, you must cum to de Piscopal Church powers in amity with the United States that the ciple of sequestration of property. What is next Sabbath and hear our paster." The vestry subjects of such powers have during the present more, we own it entirely to Mr. Lincoln that a of the church has been converted into a regular insurrection been obliged or required by the military authorities to take an oath of general or adopted. The most natural and least edious officers can be seen slipping in and out, who unmalified allegiance to this government, it is the penalty in such cases, exile, which combines the blushingly state to all that they have been in to duty of all aliens residing in the United States chassisement of the guilty with the rights of to submit to and obey the laws, and respect the authority of the government.

Chassisement of the guilty with the rights of the State, should cortainly have had precedence ever those Draceauthority of the government.

Cortainly have had precedence ever those Drace- alarm ever since the disastrons overthrow of For any proceedings or conduct inconsistent uian penalties for which America has so long McClellan, and anticipating an attack, have with this obligation and subversive of that authority, they may rightfully be subjected to miliaxcuse, the tyrannical power of wadition, which mounted heavy guns. Many of their pickets tary restraints when this may be necessary: but makes the work of repudiating the past both have been surprised and killed by daylight, and they cannot be required to take an oath of alledifficult and slow. It is a bad lesson and an scores have fallen by unknown hands during giance to this government, because it conflicts unfortunate argument which the young Ameri- the night time. It is stated that they now sent with the duty they owe to their own sovereigns. can republic now furnishes to the European out no pickets at night, the Yankee soldiers de-

lute master of all the forces of the nation.

ment of the United States-Revolutionmy und Destructive Feasures of Conare necessities of the occasion which we neithe
are necessities of the occasion which we neithe are necessities of the occasion which we neither misapprehend nor dispute. But still it is surely reasonable that, even in their inevitable app cation, such measures should be restrained b certain conditions be under some control. what has passed during the past fifteen months tion of joy. The ladies everywhere were paris to form a precedent as a necessary con-quence the administration can at its pleasu suspend in fact the guarantees of the Constitu tion, while it reserves the power of denying that object to any proclamation or decree which i promulgates. According to this system, it is the nation have traversed step by step, day by bound to give no previous notice to the cilizens day, without calculating how much each stage edted, nor to render any account to the estional of which places them in some degree beyond the

We now reach the financial measures. Here simple enumeration suffices for a just appreciin their essential character, and which would ation of the situation. In eight months we have ndisseluble unity. In the midst of events which | A second issue of a similar amount, with this onstitute simple decisions of the moment, des prohibition rates. The treasury turned into a

the powers which have been explicitly conferred

upon him on other points.

There never has been seen in so shart a time namer. From the first to the last hour of the | so complete a subversion of the commonical and session it has legislated at hazard, without ap- commercial condition of a country free to those and will illuminate to the remotest generation pearing even to suspect that the laws which it who take for their motto a verylle adulation or passed formed, in fact, the basis of a new slice whatever is done at Washington, and who go into reptures over the benefits of the system Its mission was to atrengthen, if it were pos- with which those in anthority have endowed us. sible, the rudely shaken foundations of the But even were we without the teachings of his-light; this it has incessantly insisted upon itself; and yet, to judge to day by the result of its labors, one would be rather tempted to beeve that its set task had been to give blow after | censities of the time, were also only ones, or even

More foresight at the start, and less obstinact one representative returned to his home and be-dangerous resources at their disposal, while a on fire, when the Yankees bawled out justily for some himself again, will look back with assertion.

> We were very near winding up the list of the principal acts of this Congress by a law which, passed, would have been the crowning point the mistakes of the session. Except for a little technical difficulty, raised at the last moment, Congress would have recog

ofzed, and admitted into the Union, the State of Kanawha, composed of the western counties of the Colonel. "If I haven't there's no h-II." Virginia. This act was nothing less than susover all its sittings. In vain do we look for a

to consider what are to be their results as a Administration with an almost boundless power, If it was intended to appeal to abstract prin- tween it and the States—created, in a word, all ples of humanity and human equality, these manner of troubles for the future, without paracts are insufficient and accomplish nothing. If rying effectually one single present danger. we regard them from a political point of view, what ones existed, they seem to have made if their particular business to make that reconstruction impossible; and while declaring that there are no longer party distinctions, Re publicanism has had no thought other than to aggrandize its own party. And it is in this selfish, all-absorbing idea that we must find the explanation of an inexcusable confusion of measures that do not deserve the name of legis lation. Had they been less eager to take advaninvoke; and false as it was in its application— tage of their ephemeral power, the majority of every interest, her prestige in the eyes of the

> The Yankees at Suffolk. The Petersburg Express contains some interesting information from Suffolk, Va. We copy

ical as well as material.

Three of Lincoln's soldiers in Suffolk have practically illustrated Greeley's peculiar doc-By a contrast, which would strike one as trine of love for the negro, by uniting themtrange, if anything could be strange in the par- selves in marriage to negro women of the town. They profess great devotion to their newly found the most irritating side of the constitutional brides, and say they intend taking them to the out either necessity or profit, the solution of the some that the recent unprecedented hot spetwo practical points of the question, which have | would bring about a temperary divorcement of really arisen out of the events of the day, has the amalgamationists from bed, if not board, bu been left untouched. The fate of slaves who such has not been the case. It is now congeder have fallen, or who will fall hereafter, into the by those who know the blacksmoor brides, that hands of Federal troops, remains vague and if the Yankess can tolerate them, they can stand

their mustars; that one declares them free, and | The Episcopal church has been seized by the even arms them. Nor have the wise and excel- Yankees, and a member of the Dutch Reformed lent views of gradual emancipation, of coloni- persuasion, from Massachusetts, officiates in the zation in foreign countries, by which Mr. Lin- pulpit every Sabbath. This disgracer of the coln wished to seek a commencement of a prac- excerdotal robes which he has assumed, boards fical solution to this question, been in any way with a negro slave whose master has left the upon the ferry gate. She says: provided for. The credit which he demanded for place, and parades the street daily arm in arm this purpose has been refused him-deferred, at with a free black. His congregation is comleast, till the next session. Everything has posed chiefly of negros, the Takees arging as a been done to irritate—nothing to settle or disministrations, that they have no faith whatever in the professed plety of the creature. The ne-Besides those relating directly to slavery, the gross have become very hold and insolent, from most important political acts of Congress are the | the dangerous teachings of this preacher. Yankee

places in the hands of the President an almost | As an evidence we are reliably informed, that unlimited power in regard to an appeal to arms. | a few days since, while some three or four well The first of these laws inaugurates at the known citizens of Suiffolk were engaged in con-

re remitted and annulled.

sion, she goes as far as any one else in the path tempting the performance of such dangerous.

Military commanders will abstain from impos- of rigor. This is a justification to those who daty. The Yankoe generals at Suffolk have aping similar obligations in future, and will in figure thereof adopt such other restraints of the character indicated as they shall find necessary, convenient and effectual for the public safety.

or niger. This is a justification to those who large unfortunate still, a justification to those who are to follow.

Congress has equally lost sight of all the arrived exclusively for their own accompandation. The farm of Mr. R. near Suffolk has also ents of the country, and shut its eyes to tion. The farm of Mr. R., near Suffolk, has also been visited by the vandals, and everything of States Senator from Kenincky, a now traiterous the dangers it was creating for the future by been visited by the vandals, and everything of rendering the head of the Executive power absovative, even to the bacon left for the subsistence of Representatives. Thomas L. Crittenden, the of Mr. R.'s servants by himself, stolen and con- of Representatives. Thomas L. Crittenden, the Henceforth the President no longer commands sumed. A faithful old servant man, who was Federal general from Kentucky, is likewise a the Pederal army alone; the militia is subject to dick, protested against the theft, but his protestal by a citizen of Jackson county. Alshams, that

And the second of the second o

Incidents of the Battle of Murireesboro Capt. Haney. From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, July 20.1

As Col. Perrest's command were unrolling through Cannon county on their way to Murfreesboro, the citizens crowded the thoroughlares cheering our gallant men with every demonstraticularly enthusiastic. Some of the citizens of Caunon had been arrested and were confined in prison at Murfreesboro. The ladies becomplet us with tears in their eyes to rescue their hust has done any such thing since no one can bands and fathers from the hands of the tyraut One little girl ran up to that old patriot and soldier, Capt. Haney, of the 1st Georgia cavalry.

and wringing her bands implered him to bring concerning the rule to which they are to be sub- her father back to her again. The old man turned to her with his whole soul beaming in opresentatives of acis, the usparalleled nature his face, and exclaimed, while the manily term started to his eye, "I will my daughter! I law. The latitude with which Congress by its will!" The result proved the truth of his silence has invested the President in this regard, words. The captain was the first to enter the s still more unlimited and more dangerous than court house where the prisoners were confined-the powers which have been explicitly conferred and that child's heart has been made glad by the safe return of the father to the household

As our little army went dashing into Murcesboro, awaking the echoes by the rattling of air horses hoofs "o'er tim stony streets," the whole population were aroused from their slumbers, and rushed to their windows, balconies and varandahs with every demonstration of deight. Ladies could be seen kneeling in postures thankfulness to heaven for the day of their liverance. As the morning advanced, and as the light, thickened, the same fair ones were the the straots in spite of the whistling of balls and rain of had, administering to the wants of our soldiers, filling their canteuns with water, and their haversacks with an abundance of provis-Unheeding the shots from the enemy's brough her dress, whilst another had her parasol shot from her hand, the ball passing within two inches of her jeweled fingers. Such heroism has never been known in the armais of war, of the history of our glorious land.

A company of Federals were in possession of he court house, and were shooting our soldiers in all directions from the windows above. Col. Morrison, (1st Geergia) dismounted three of his companies and ordered them to charge the building, which they did in most gallant style, rushing through the public square to the very doors the edifice, under a most gailing fire of the muskelry. Conscious that the loss of life to our men would be terrible by attempting to pass up. ow-citizens were happily released. Old Capt. Haney was the first man to enter the court house and to receive in his arms the liberated cap-

Late in the day Col. Morrison was surprised to see the old hero rashing toward him trantic with joy, and exclaiming, "Colonel, I'll be d-d I haven't taken Gen. Crittenden and all his taff " "You don't say so, Captain," answered exclaimed the old man, and passed on to new

Capt. Hansy is near sixty years of age, premands a company from Floyd and Polk sunties in Georgia. His men love him as a father. He is a great favorite with his entire regiment, and wherever he goes with his genial and benignant face, and his paternal foudness the "boys" he is greeted with enthusiasm, and blessed with the heart offerings of those to whom he is so dear.

And he is but a type of a nation of such war-

The Federal Army in Arkansas. from the Louisville Journal

A centleman who arrived at New Albany out Cuesday, having resided in Helena, Arkansus, he past two years, represent the condition of ufairs in Arkansas as deplorable in the extreme. With two large armies in the State, nearly everyhing in the shape of food and forage has been consumed, and the people and domestic asimals are se the borders of starvation. The arrival of Curtis' army was a complete surprise to the ceople of Holona, and when the immensa body led into the town, and occupied every road and and leading to and from it, great was the terror of the inhabitants. Gen. Curtis' army was followed by several thousand negroes, some or whom ran away from home, while others had save from their masters to accompany the army, they having no longer the means of feeding their slaves. Every officer and private had one or more negre servants. In consequence of the one and toils me marches through the swamps of Arkansas, the harrassing attacks made upon hem by guerrillas, and the privations they had offered, a portion of the army had become omewhat demoralised, and great irregularities had taken place. A portion of Helena had been world, and every guarantee for the future, politburned, and considerable property destroyed. The rebel conscription act was exclosingly unpopular, but was strictly enforced by roving sands of guerrillas, who scoured the country picking up all they could find, whom they would e upon mules and drive to the camps of renlexyous at the point of the bayonet. The Lodger's informant does not believe these men will fight, but in this he is probably mistaken. During the progress of Gen. Curtis' army through Arkansas, he was joined by several hundred loyal citizens, who are now being fermed into

regiment at Helena. General Curtis occupies the residence of Gen. Hindman as his headquarters.

While Yankee correspondents at New Orleans ploat over their indignities to a lady who-by their own showing—only insulted a piece of Yankee carion, those at Norfelk chuckle at the insults of General Viele and his horde to the inffensive ladies of his satrapy. A young lady of Portsmouth recently addressed to him a very respectful letter on the subject of the flag hung

"The flag cannot harm me, but it is put up to orce, yea, force the secssion ladies of Norfolk and Portsmouth to walk under. "I have passed under the flag once, but should not have observed it, but a hearty laugh from the Federal soldiers attracted my attention, and behold, it was because I had walked unconsciusly under it. General, just imagine your feelngs if you knew your wife was forced, you, mpelled to walk under the Confederate flag. I have no doubt she is as true to the stars and stripes as I am to the Confederate flag-I have to doubt she is as true to the North as I am to "I would die for the "glorious South." I love

ny country. Don't we have enough to suffer to be separated from our friends and all we hold dear on earth, without being driven to walk under a flag no longer congenial to our feelings." The reply of this scoundrel was the placing of several additional flags at the ferry, with the hope that the lady "would feel better when she became used to it." So much for the flimsy explanations of Linelu's satraps, who manifest by their every ac-

ion that there is not a drop of noble blood in heir veins. Will the gentlemen of the world

ver bereafter recognize an associate in a man who wears the Yankee uniform?-Mobile Reg-

THE CRITTENDEN GENERALS.—The public nind is greatly confused in its attempt to identify and distinguish the three Crittenden generals—one Confederate and two Federal. George B. Crittenden, the Confederate general, is a son of John J. Crittended, the once honored United